

WORK OF CONGRESS

Senator Stanford Presents His Loan Bill.

Stewart Argues Against the Lodge Bill.

Mr. Allen, of Mississippi, Hastens to Improve a Political Opportunity.

WASHINGTON, December 19.—In the Senate today Mr. Stanford addressed that body on his bill to increase the circulating medium.

Mr. Stanford, in part, said: "The scheme of the bill is to supply an amount of money for business purposes. I have mentioned lands as securities because they appear the best and most certain of all securities and are sufficient to furnish all the money needed. The people, I think, will have more confidence in a financial measure that is new and radical, if it has at present land only for a basis. The rate of interest on these loans on real estate is fixed at 2 per cent in the bill, but in time may be reduced, as experience shall teach that the rate of interest charged by the government under the provisions of this bill will not necessarily fix the general rate of interest for business purposes. That will always be determined by its value in use. The farmer having the best security will borrow for his own use or for the use of others who may be willing to pay him satisfactory interest. The banker will borrow money from the government free of interest and loans it at such rate as it could command in the market. This measure has been compared to a plan adopted in the Argentine Republic for loans on land, but there is no analogy between the two and to compare the working of a measure of money of material of our country, with its enlightened 62,000,000, would be like comparing the methods of some irresponsible banker to those of the Rothschilds. The bill fixes a standard for the amount so long as the money can be profitably used, more than 2 per cent per annum. The ability of the government to make money being unlimited, the real wants and necessities of the people can be ascertained and met. The foundation of the whole matter and the real question to be considered is that inasmuch as the government reserves the right to issue money, it is its duty, the means being provided, to furnish what is necessary to the prosperity of the people.

"There is a limit to the quantity of gold and silver. That limit can not be exceeded, and it was therefore a great mistake for the government to confine itself in the issue of money of material outside its control. A sufficiency of money is dependent on the industry of the country. The principle of the government loaning money is fully established by the advance it has now made on its own bonds."

The bill was referred to the Committee on Finance.

The Printing Deficiency bill was passed. A bill introduced by Mr. Ingalls to allow the exchange of the interest of the interest-bearing debt for legal tender notes was referred to the Finance Committee.

A resolution by Mr. Manderson was referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs, instructing that committee to inquire into the condition of the Indian tribes of North and South Dakota, Montana and elsewhere, the steps necessary to disburse them, etc.

The Senate bill for a public building at Fresno, California at a cost of \$75,000, was placed on the calendar.

The Elections bill was then taken up and Messrs. Bate and Gibson argued against it.

Mr. Stewart made an argument against the bill on the ground that an attempt to execute it in the South would be disastrous. He was a friend to the colored man and deeply sympathized with him, but could not ask him to put his life in jeopardy in order to fight a political battle for his (Stewart's) advantage. He was equally a friend of the white man and desired to refrain from any act which might justify the white man in making war upon a defenseless race which Congress enfranchised. Whatever was done in the matter of protection of the suffrage in the South, unless done through the voluntary action of the people of that section, would have resulted in one of two things: If the negro was protected by force the same force would inevitably be driven to the necessity of destroying his enemy; that involved the enslavement and final extermination of the whites. The employment of force would result ultimately in the extermination of either the blacks or whites. If military power was to be used in the execution of the pending bill, then the bill should be defeated. If it was not to be the bill would be a dead letter; why then pass it? Public opinion at the South is entirely against it. Instead of protecting the colored man it would ruin him. No assumption of party necessity could justify such an act. It was the plain duty of the Senate to trust to natural causes in the hope that they would remedy the evil. The bill ought not to pass, because it never would be enforced; because it would consolidate the Southern whites, because it would increase sectional animosity and kindle anew the discords of the past.

Mr. Stewart recalled speeches in opposition to the Force bill of 1875, made by Senators Hoar and Hawley. Among the Representatives voting against the bill Mr. Stewart recalled Foster, Garfield, William Walter Phelps, Kasson and Kellogg. He suggested that the supervisors and other officers would become marked men and from the report of investigation committees and all knowledge obtained during the past twenty years it was plain what their fate would be. Unless Congress was disposed to proceed to the remedy under the constitution (that of denying representation, of account of exclusion from or obstacles to the exercise of the franchise), the only remedy that existed was in the enforcement of the laws already on the statute books and in the

CLOSING THE CORDON

Miles Preparing to Capture the Hostiles.

Several Minor Skirmishes Reported.

Escape of the Indians From the Toils Now Seems to Be Impossible.

RAPID CITY, December 19.—Four hundred men of the Seventeenth Infantry started today for General Carr's camp at Rapid Creek and Cheyenne reservation. General Miles now has concentrated about 1200 men.

There is a large encampment of hostile Indians in Grass Basin, in the Bad Lands, about ten miles from Carr's camp, and Indians have been making raids on ranches from there. Troops are being dispersed to guard every pass and outlet and the cavalry is scouting about to intercept Sitting Bull's followers, who are supposed to be heading for that post. The indications are that General Miles proposes holding the Indians in the basin until ready to make a movement into the Bad Lands simultaneously with General Brooke's forces. As the troops are now disposed it appears as if the escape of the hostiles was impossible.

SUSPECTED OF TREASON.

OMAHA, December 19.—A special from Camp Carr, on the Cheyenne River, says that John Farnham, a scout, was today placed under arrest. Farnham is suspected of giving information of the government troops to the hostiles.

A FAITHFUL SQUAD.

FORT YATES, N. D., December 19.—Bull Head's body was buried today with military honors. His squad, who was up on the Cannonball River when she heard of the fight, started at once for Fort Yates and walked eighty miles without rest. She reached her husband just before his death, and fell in a faint when admitted to the room.

More than forty of Sitting Bull's followers have reported to the agent, and are now in camp close by. The remainder are reported to be south of the reservation, near the Moreau River.

AN ENGAGEMENT REPORTED.

PIERRE, S. D., December 19.—George Morris, a storekeeper of Cheyenne City, who has just arrived, says the entire population of twenty families, also a number of friendly Indians, have left there for places of safety.

Night before last twenty Indians from Sitting Bull's band arrived and held a battle council with the Cherry Creek Indians to see whether they should fight or not. They were joined after the council by 150 Cherry Creeks, all of whom started for the Bad Lands. Sharp firing was heard between the Indian police and the hostiles. No doubt a battle was fought, and as the troops were ordered to that point yesterday, he believes the hostiles were routed and captured.

INDIANS DRIVEN OFF.

MINNEAPOLIS, December 19.—A Rapid City, S. D., special says the reports of engagements between the troops and Indians at Daly's ranch and other points are false.

There have been three skirmishes between Colonel Daly's command of settlers and cowboys, numbering 150 men. The Indians attempted to burn the haystack at Daly's ranch, but were driven off by Colonel Daly and ten men. The band of 150 hostiles is moving westward fifty miles from here in Butte County. About eighty men of the Ninth Cavalry and sixty Cheyenne scouts have been sent after them.

A BRUSH WITH TROOPS.

DENVER, December 19.—A special from the camp on the Cheyenne River, S. D., says the deserted ranch and outlying buildings, owned by a man named Wilson, were burned to the ground last night, having first been looted. Early this morning General Carr sent Captain Stanton, of the Sixth Cavalry, with his troop, numbering about sixty men, to scout and look around for Indians in the Bad Lands. Three heliographic stations were established, and signals from the heliographic stations reported to General Carr that Captain Stanton was in an engagement with the Indians. General Carr gave orders for Lieutenant Scott and Troop D to go to his assistance.

Later Captain Stanton and the other troops returned. It is learned he had a skirmish with a large party of Indians heading for the Bad Lands. The Indians escaped. Captain Stanton followed them for some time, but, fearing an ambush, finally withdrew his troops.

ALIEN LAND OWNERS.

More Restrictive Measures Prepared for Congressional Action.

WASHINGTON, December 19.—Mr. Oates of Alabama, with the authority of the House Committee on Judiciary, reported a substitute for the bill to amend the Alien Land Act. The substitute differs from the bill in that it is made to apply not only to persons who are aliens, but to any firm, company or corporation, composed in whole or in part of aliens, except railroad corporations, and that five years are given aliens within which to dispose of lands they buy in at foreclosure sales to protect mortgage or other interests they may have in the property.

HAWAIIAN RECIPROCITY.

Sherman to Withdraw His Resolution on the McKinley Bill.

WASHINGTON, December 19.—It is understood that in the consultation between Senator Sherman and Representative McKinley it was determined that the former would withdraw the resolution introduced by him to so construct the tariff law as to maintain the Hawaiian reciprocity treaty in operation. There is a probability of amend-

ACROSS THE ATLANTIC

Progress of the Eyraud Trial in Paris.

The Green Isle and Her Little Unpleasantness.

A New British War Ship Reported Lost—French Governmental Measures.

PARIS, December 19.—At the Eyraud trial today, Dr. Brouardel, who was deputed to examine into the mental condition of Mile. Bompart, expressed a conviction that she was perfectly responsible for her acts.

Dr. Suereste, the physician of the Bompart household, said he had hypnotized her and believed it possible that Eyraud had.

Dr. Voisin, a police physician, swore he had hypnotized Gabrielle, but declined to enter into details. Her counsel asserted that Voisin had important confidences from the prisoner, and demanded that he state them.

The public prosecutor opposed, and blamed Voisin for having resorted to hypnotism.

The judge decided the matter ought to be dropped. The audience protested loudly and the court was cleared.

Dr. Liegeois, head of the medical faculty of the College of Nancy and a believer in hypnotization, explained his ideas on the subject and expressed surprise that he had not been allowed to see Mile. Bompart for the purpose of ascertaining to what degree she was susceptible to hypnotic influence. The prisoner ought again to be put to sleep by mesmerism, in order to revive her recollection of the facts occurring at the moment of confession of the crime. According to the indictment, Eyraud had not been able to put Mile. Bompart to sleep yet. For his (Liegeois') part, if he were the judge, bearing in mind the previous miscarriage of justice, he would rather cut off his hand than pronounce sentence on Mile. Bompart.

The procurer asked by what scientific means it was determined whether hypnotic sleep is real or not.

Liegeois replied the subject really put to sleep can bear pain without showing any sensibility to it.

Dr. Brouardel was then called. He said he had little esteem for hypnotism. Brouardel was not in favor of again hypnotizing the prisoner. He did not wish to run the risk of letting the audience hear the revelations that might be told by the accused.

Defendant's counsel requested that the woman be hypnotized in open court. The judge, after consultation, refused the request.

THE IRISH MUDDLE.

The Latest Reports from Parnell and the Emerald Isle.

DUBLIN, December 19.—Parnell and colleagues drove to Johnstown today. Redmond, alluding to denials that time was thrown declared that two doctors staked their reputations that it was time.

McCarthy addressed a meeting at Kilkenny today, as also did Sexton. The latter deeply regretted the violence done to Parnell.

Canon Lee, dean of the Dublin Chapter, writes a long letter denying that the chapter met in Dublin, as asserted by Parnell, and adds that he is convinced that Ireland should act in accord with the manifesto of the hierarchy. Parnell's character, as revealed in the divorce court, he says, speaks for itself, and since the verdict he has given further proof of his inability to lead the Irish people.

Lee proceeds at much length to state his opinion that in view of the excited state of public feeling it is inexpedient for the clergy to mix up with any violent meetings. He is no less clearly of the opinion that the clergy has a duty to perform in this matter.

ENDURETLY LIME.

LONDON, December 19.—The Kilkenny correspondent of the *Telegraph* declares he tasted some of the matter thrown at Parnell and found the substance gritty and acrid, and it was undoubtedly collected from the small lime kilns.

Obstinate Emin Pasha.

BERLIN, December 19.—Advices from Baron Wiessmann state he has recalled Emin Pasha, owing to disregard of orders. He says that Emin impeded operations and refused to act in accordance to the plans of the Imperial commands. In German East Africa it is believed that Emin will march to Wadiali, despite Wiessmann's orders.

French Measures of Government.

PARIS, December 19.—The Minister of Justice has given instruction to prosecute sellers of wine also selling sulphuric acid. The tariff commission has fixed the minimum duty on wines at 70 centimes per degree of alcohol.

Wrecks on the English Coast.

LONDON, December 19.—A heavy snow storm prevails everywhere in Great Britain, and traffic is blocked in many places. A number of wrecks of small vessels are reported.

Cruiser Reported Wrecked.

LONDON, December 19.—It is reported that the new British protected cruiser *Latonia*, has gone ashore. The Admiralty office authorities do not confirm the report.

Appealing to Russia.

WASHINGTON, December 19.—In the House today, Mr. Cummings, of New York, offered for reference a resolution setting forth that the members of the House of Representatives of the United

A DEATHLY CONFESSION.

A Dying Man Gives the Details of the Georgia Conspiracy.

Macon, Ga., December 19.—In the United States District Court today the attorney for the State announced that Len Burchard, one of the principal witnesses in the conspiracy trial, was dying and moved that the Court adjourn to the bedside of the dying man.

Burchard made a full confession implicating six other men. A man named Lowery did the killing and escaped. He is supposed to be Bob Brewer. Burchard will die.

Violation of Canadian Laws.

OTTAWA, December 19.—In the case of the American tug *Mogul*, the Customs Department has decided that the vessel was clearly within Canadian waters when seized and therefore is liable to a penalty of \$400. The department has imposed a fine to that amount on the *Mogul*, whose owners forfeit their deposit.

The Chino Beet Sugar Factory.

ONTARIO, Cal., December 19.—A contract was signed today for the erection of a beet sugar factory at Chino. The buildings are to be completed by August 1 next, and the plant, it is stated, will cost over \$500,000 and have a capacity of 550 tons of beets daily. Two thousand acres are to be planted in beets.

Amending the Elections Bill.

WASHINGTON, December 19.—Mr. Gray introduced a number of amendments to the Elections bill, which strike out the provision for a permanent annual appropriation for compensation for supervisors and take from these officers the power to interfere with returns.

Signed by the President.

WASHINGTON, December 19.—The President has signed the Tobacco Rebate bill, which was recently passed, and the bill for the maintenance of discipline among customs officers.

To Refuse the Pro-Jewish Petition.

COLOGNE, December 19.—A St. Petersburg correspondent of the *Gazette* says the czar has intimated to the London committee that he will decline to receive the appeal on behalf of the Jews.

AT THE END OF A ROPE

HANGING OF A DETERMINED CANADIAN MURDERER.

Legal Execution of Four Indians at Missoula, Montana—One Respite and Two Executions at Columbus, Ohio.

SHERBROOK, Quebec, December 19.—Sheriff Webb died suddenly of heart disease this morning from the excitement attending the execution of Remi La Montagne, which was undoubtedly the cause. The execution was delayed only a few moments by the death of the Sheriff.

La Montagne attacked his brother-in-law, Napoleon Michel, shot him twice, cut his throat, slashed the body and dragged him back into the house and set it on fire. The wounded man dragged himself from the flames, but died after a few weeks. The murderer's sister and the wife of the victim were arrested for complicity, but the brother escaped. The trial developed that Leda (his sister) and the brother had been living in incest. The fact that she is *enclave* influenced the jury to acquit her. Leda absconded after the brother's capture, but was recaptured in Boston and extradited on a charge of arson. At the trial she refused to testify and was sent to jail for a year. La Montagne was convicted and hanged today.

INDIAN MURDERERS HANGED.

MISSOULA, MONT., December 19.—The greatest hanging which ever occurred in the Northwest occurred this morning when Lala Lee, Pierre Paul, Antley and Pascale, four Indian murderers, were hanged at the court house here.

Pascale killed J. M. Dunn in the spring of 1889 near Demersville. Dunn traded horses with him and when he refused to trade back the Indian shot him, taking the horse and what money he had.

Antley's crime was participating in the murder of three white prospectors, McDonald, Selby and Thompson, in the fall of 1887, at Wolf Creek, near Tobacco Plains. The prospectors were surprised at their camp fire by a party of six Kootenai Indians and murdered in cold blood. Two Indians were captured soon afterward and lynched by the people of Demersville; Antley remained at large till last summer.

Lala Lee and Pierre Paul killed two white men, names not known, in August 1887, and threw the bodies in the Jack river, where they were found by a half breed woman.

DOUBLE HANGING IN OHIO.

COLUMBUS, O., December 19.—There was to have been a triple execution in the penitentiary tonight and Governor Campbell last evening gave a final decision as to why he would not interfere. Smith was convicted of the murder of Stephen Skidmore in Pike County and had been given four respites, pending the investigation of his guilt. Notwithstanding the decision of last night, Governor Campbell gave an audience to Bishop Watterson and Attorney Booth and consented to grant another reprieve. The other two men were executed.

A NEGRO SWUNG OFF.

Mr. Pleasant, S. C., December 19.—Adam Mongin, colored, was hanged today for the murder of Simon Jackson, colored.

HANGED FOR COMPLICITY.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., December 19.—Stephney Ford, a negro, was hanged at State station today for complicity in the murder of Columbus Patterson.

FOR MURDERING HIS WIFE.

SAVANNAH, Ga., December 19.—Charles Williams, colored, was hanged at Trader's Hill today for the murder of his wife.

WEARY OF THE WORLD

David C. Ambler Dies by His Own Hand.

A Shot Through the Head Ends His Woes.

Deceased Leaves a Short Note Stating That He Was Tired of Living.

David C. Ambler, father of D. N. Ambler, of the *Herald* of this city, committed suicide yesterday morning by shooting himself through the head.

Mr. Ambler arrived in Phoenix but a few days ago from Graham County, where he has been engaged in the stock business for a number of years. He came to Phoenix to visit his son and intended to return Sunday.

Mr. D. N. Ambler says that his father has been downhearted and despondent of late in consequence of certain reverses in fortune. He has been a party to a lawsuit with those whom he has been connected in business, and a few days ago a decision was rendered in the courts of Tucson adverse to his claims. His son says that his father was subject to gloomy spells, and has two or three times threatened suicide, but that he never had the remotest idea that he would carry out the threat. The family, including the old gentleman, ate breakfast together yesterday morning as usual and there was nothing in his actions that suggested his contemplation of the awful deed.

About 10 o'clock three boys named Robert Harper, Jack McCarty and Taylor McCarty were racing on their horses up the Yuma road, just below the residence of J. C. Rankin, when the leading one noticed something he thought was a body upon the right of the road. By this time the other boys rode up and they all got off their horses to investigate. They stopped only long enough to see that it was a man writhing in the throes of death and, thoroughly frightened, mounted their horses and returned to town in great haste. On the way they met a man by the name of Morrill and after telling him what they had seen returned with him to the spot. Morrill then hurried to town and informed Under Sheriff Boyd, who summoned Dr. Hughes, standing by being joined by J. W. Shankard, the three called an express wagon and drove out.

Sheriff Gray later summoned a Coroner's jury, who, accompanied by Justice Sherman and a Republican reporter, went out in a carriage to view the remains.

When they arrived a terrible scene presented itself. Mr. Ambler was lying with the blood and brains oozing from a bullet hole in the side of his head, and gasping in the last agonies of death. Near him was a great pool of blood and shreds of brains. Dr. Hughes and others were standing around. The son found Mr. D. C. Ambler lying on the ground, with quite a pool of blood and something near an ounce of brain matter by his head. A 32-calibre Smith & Wesson pistol lay within his legs, with two empty chambers. A bullet hole was in his head, a little above and in front of his right ear from which the blood and brains were issuing. In the presence of the officers and bystanders I took from his right hand coat pocket several letters addressed to D. C. Ambler. On one of the envelopes was written these words as near as I can recollect: "I done this with my own free will; I am tired of living. Signed, D. C. Ambler." He was alive and unconscious and breathed for perhaps nearly an hour after I arrived. The ball passed through to the opposite side of his head, fracturing the bones on the left side but not breaking the skin. I was acquainted with the deceased and judge him to be about 65 years of age."

The jury returned a verdict that deceased came to his death by a gunshot wound self-inflicted, and that he was 62 years of age and a native of Ohio.

He came to Arizona about nine years ago from Illinois and engaged in the stock business in Graham County, where he has been since. He had four sons and one daughter. D. N. Ambler is the oldest and is connected with the *Herald* of this city. The other sons are scattered, one living in California, one in Kansas and one in St. Louis. The daughter lives in Decatur, Ill.

The body will be buried today from his son's residence on the Yuma road. The funeral ceremonies will be under Masonic auspices.

A number of the members of the Montezuma Club met at the club rooms last night to take some action in arranging preliminaries for future hops.

An agreement was arrived at between those of the club especially interested in the social part of it and Manager Fenton by which the ball and gas is to be had free of cost twice a month, the club and those taking part in the dances to furnish the music. Messrs. Spangenberg, Crenshaw and Henry Wharton were appointed a committee of three to draw up a contract to that effect. The next party will be given on New Year's eve.

The French Copper Deal.

PARIS, December 19.—The Court of Appeals has confirmed the judgment annulling the contracts between the Societe Des Metaux and mining companies. The guarantee of the Comptoir Descomplete was also declared null.

CONDENSED TELEGRAMS.

Mrs. Jessie Higbee was arrested at Brandenburg, Ky., last night for poisoning her four children. She is believed to be insane.

A cable from London says that Jack Burke and Ted Pritchard have signed articles to fight for \$500 a side, to take place in twelve weeks.

James H. Stevenson, treasurer of the Bound Brook Railroad, was killed by a train at Fittos station, near Philadelphia, last night.

The Russian government commission having the matter in charge has decided in favor of the northern route for the projected Siberian railway.

Antonio Guerrie, alias "Jack the Ripper," of the City of Mexico, has been convicted of eight murders and fourteen rapes. He was sentenced to death.

Yesterday was the forty-fourth day of the long fast of Signor Succi, and the little Italian has but one more day to complete his fast. He is getting along well.

A Belligerent Wife Beater.

A man by the name of McNery was arrested night before last by Marshal Blankenship for beating his wife. Recorder Schwartz admitted him to bail and set his trial for today. Yesterday his wife complained that he had beat her again and the marshal rearrested him. Upon their way to the jail the prisoner gave the officer a scuffle and was knocked down and thrown into the prison in rather an ungainly manner. He was refused further bail and will be tried this morning.

Appealing to Russia.

WASHINGTON, December 19.—In the House today, Mr. Cummings, of New York, offered for reference a resolution setting forth that the members of the House of Representatives of the United

States have heard with profound sorrow the reports of persecution of Jews in Russia, reflecting the barbarism of a past age, disgracing humanity and impeding the progress of civilization. That sorrow is intensified by the fact that such occurrences should happen in a country which has been a firm friend to the United States and that clothed itself with glory not long since by the emancipation of its serfs and by its defense of Christians from the oppression of the Turks.

The resolution directs the Secretary of State to forward it to the American minister at St. Petersburg for presentation to the czar.

JEWISH PERSECUTIONS.

Cardinal Gibbons Publishes a Plea for the Russian Hebrews.

BALTIMORE, December 19.—The *Jewish Exponent* publishes today a letter from Cardinal Gibbons, on the subject of the persecutions of Jews in Russia.

In the letter the Cardinal says that every friend of humanity must deplore this persecution. For his part, he cannot conceive how Christians can entertain other than kind sentiments toward the Hebrew race, when it is considered how much they are indebted to them. Christ, the founder of our religion, his blessed mother, as well as all the apostles, were all Jews, and the facts attach him strongly to the Jewish race. Experience has shown that no race can be exterminated by persecution.

NAVAL APPROPRIATIONS.

The Measure Completed and Ready for Presentation to Congress.

WASHINGTON, December 19.—The Naval Appropriation bill is completed. It provides for one new ship, a triple-screw protected cruiser similar to Cruiser No. 12, at a cost limited to \$2,750,000. The bill carries a total of about \$35,500,000, being about \$3,000,000 less than the estimates and considerably more than last year's bill.

It carries the following appropriations: For Mare Island, \$51,785; for the residence of the medical director in charge of Mare Island naval hospital, \$15,500.

English Gold Arriving.

NEW YORK, December 19.—The steamer *Majestic*, from Liverpool, today brought \$2,202,500 in gold for the New York banks.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT

A NEGRESS SENTENCED TO ONE DAY'S IMPRISONMENT.

Sanchez Found Guilty of Mailing Obscene Matter—San Carlos Negro Soldiers Indicted for Murder.